



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

MINERVA.—Jahrbuch der Gelehrten Welt. Begründet von Dr. K. Trübner. XVII, 1907–1908. Mit dem Bildnis von K. Trübner, Strassburg, Karl J. Trübner. 1908. 8vo.

MONTESUS DE BALLORE, Comte de.—La Science Séismologique. Les Tremblements de Terre. Avec une préface par M. Ed. Suess. 222 figures et cartes dans le texte et hors texte. Paris, Armand Colin. 1907. 8vo.

MORFILL, W. R.—A History of Russia. From the Birth of Peter the Great to the Death of Alexander II. 12 Maps and Plans. London, Methuen & Co., 1902. 8vo.

PIGAFETTA, ANTONIO.—Magellan's Voyage Around the World. The original Text of the Ambrosian MS., with English translation, notes, bibliography and index by James Alexander Robertson. Portrait, and facsimiles of the original maps and plates. Cleveland, Arthur H. Clark Co. 1906. 2 vols. and Index vol., 8vo.

PORENA, FILIPPO.—L'Antropogeografia nelle sue origini e ne'suoi progressi. Roma (*Estratto dal Bollettino della Società Geografica Italiana, Fasc. II, 1908, pag. 103–121.*) [*Gift from the Author.*]

RECLUS, ELISÉE.—Les Volcans de la Terre. Volume 1: Asie Antérieure; Méditerranée et Europe Centrale. (Cartes et Planches.) *Société belge d'Astronomie, de Météorologie et de Physique du Globe* [Bruxelles.] 1908. 8vo.

SCHÄFER, DIETRICH.—Kolonialgeschichte. Leipzig, G. J. Göschen. 1906. 16mo. *Sammlung Göschen, 156.*

SCHMIDT, MAX GEORG.—Geschichte des Welthandels. Leipzig, B. G. Teubner. 1906. 16mo. *Aus Natur und Geisteswelt, 118. Bändchen.*

TERRY, HUBERT L.—India-Rubber and Its Manufacture. With Chapters on Gutta-Percha and Balata. (Illustrations.) New York, D. Van Nostrand Co. 1907. 8vo. [*Gift.*]

WEST, LIONEL F.—The Climber's Pocket Book. Rock Climbing Accidents, with Hints on First Aid to the Injured. Some Uses of the Rope, Methods of Rescue and Transport. (Illustrations.) Manchester, Scientific Publishing Co. (1906.) 12mo.

BOOK NOTICES.

Fiji and its Possibilities. By Beatrice Grimshaw. New York, Doubleday, Page & Co., 1907. Pp. xiii, 315, 84 illustrations.

The title adopted for the work by its American publishers (in the English print it is "From Fiji to the Cannibal Islands") is unfortunately misleading through understatement, as well as through arousing too high expectations. Rather less than half the stately volume has to do with Fiji, seven chapters in all. Then, as an agreeable surprise for which the title gives no preparation, come two chapters of general discussion of the present political status of the New Hebrides, four interesting chapters on the unmixed savagery of Mallicolo (for which the author uses Malekula, a variant not yet recognized by Stieler), two chapters on Tanna, with a vivid account of its volcano, and a final chapter on the present condition of Norfolk Island. The economic disquisitions which the title leads one to look for are sadly perfunctory; an expression of surprise that settlement has not yet

advanced into the Fijian mountains, a statement of the satisfactory success made by a trader and his wife in the establishment of a vanilla orchard, a brief mention of cattle raising on Taviuni, and casual references to the sugar plantations.

As to the Fijian used incidentally in the work, one may charitably assume that its lack of accuracy in diction is due to the author's unfamiliarity with a tongue so nicely developed as to make it well worth serious study. But so far as relates to the more serious matter of her treatment of place names, the result is decidedly not a happy one. She has created a problem that should not exist, and then has met it by the attempt to render all names phonetically. Even in this she is by no means consistent with her plan, for we meet Bau side by side on her pages with Thakombau (Cakobau), and if in that monarch's name it seemed necessary to write the M it should equally be necessary in the case of Bau, from which it derives, where the same M is invariably sounded as a preface to the B. Furthermore, the use of TH in representation of the Fijian C is inaccurate, for the true sound is the DH of "that" and never by any possibility the TH of "thin". This phonetic transliteration will be of scant service to those who are familiar with Fiji and the adaptation long since made of the Roman alphabet to its language, and is certain to be a stumbling block to the much larger round of readers who may seek to identify the places upon the really excellent maps of the archipelago, which have been developed upon the cartographic foundation laid down by Wilkes in the United States Exploring Expedition.

The book is so well worth criticism that we have given precedence to the pleading of the *advocatus diaboli* in order to have it done with. For the rest, the work is a distinct contribution to our knowledge of the New Hebrides as well as of Fiji, to the latter of which we shall confine our comment. Miss Grimshaw has not attempted to compete with Williams and Calvert's "Fiji and the Fijians," which remains as the groundwork of all Fijian ethnologic study, truth in plain narrative with not a trace of appreciation. Next, we find Miss Cumming's "At Home in Fiji," with much show of appreciation, but a deranged appetite for untruth, or, at best, facts disordered. Now comes Miss Grimshaw in this little worked field with a narrative which rings true, and is marked with a wise appreciation of that side of Fijian life which must attract those who come to know this Melanesian race, which has undergone a marked uplift through commingling with Polynesians of a higher culture plane.

One portion of Miss Grimshaw's travel record will be found altogether new, her trip from Ba on the north coast of Viti Levu through the mountainous interior of the Colo country to the Sigatoka River on the south. She was the first white woman to enter that region and the first of the few travellers therein to write a record. We recall that rather more than a score of years ago access to the region was forbidden by the British colonial authorities and that we had to start by stealth. Then as now the traveller among the Kai Colo was met with a happy mixture of innate courtesy and overweening curiosity, and at no time was an untoward gesture made. Miss Grimshaw's narrative of this experience, though brief, is graphic and affords the world at large the first account of conditions in inner Fiji, where the stately and ornate simplicity of free savagery has undergone the least change through contact with European settlement, which is at present a mere littoral fringe. That Colo country in the valleys of lofty mountains is a wonderland of natural beauty, and our author's narrative presents it in its true light, a miniature Switzerland in a hothouse.

The illustrations are an addition to a well-told story; with a rare exception or so they really illustrate, many present the photographic record of scenes and incidents upon which the camera had never before turned lens.

The work worthily finds its place in the slowly growing library of South Sea geography for just what it is, not by any means a definitive monograph, but a vivid reconnaissance of little-known parts of Fiji and the New Hebrides, an interesting sketch record of observation both accurate and cordial. W. C.

Die Wasserversorgung in Deutsch-Südwest-Afrika. Ein Beitrag zu ihrer Lösung auf Grund geologischer, klimatischer und hydrologischer studien. Von Friedrich König. 65 pp., Otto Wigand, Leipzig, 1907. (Price, M. 1.50.)

The geological history of German Southwest Africa shows that the region has undergone many changes of climate. Great lakes and luxuriant vegetation have existed where to-day the lake beds are desert, the whole region is dry, and vegetation is sparse. The author, who is a hydrographical engineer, describes in detail the present conditions and shows that beneath the beds of the streams, which are almost wholly dry except in the rainy season, there is still a large amount of ground water that can be obtained for irrigation by the mechanical means that have been successful in other desiccated regions. Water drills may be sunk in these stream beds with the certainty of finding a supply. Drilling for water between the stream courses will be more largely experimental, though ground water exists there. The author gives many reasons for believing that large areas in German Southwest Africa may be reclaimed by bringing the ground water to the surface.

Doit-on aller aux Colonies? Enquête du Comité Dupleix auprès des Gouverneurs, Commerçants, Colons, etc. 196 pp., Comité Dupleix, Paris [1907]. (Price, 4 fr.)

The Comité Dupleix was organized in 1894 to collect information about the colonial possessions of France, as the nation knew very little about the new territories. The present report deals with emigration to the colonies. Information on this question was collected from Government officials, responsible merchants, engineers, and others who are at the head of important enterprises. Algeria and Tunisia are not included, as they are already the homes of many French colonists and the former is regarded as a part of France.

It will surprise many to learn that the testimony is practically unanimous that the tropical colonies offer no inducement whatever to white farmers and labourers. The general burden of the reports is (1) that the climate is unsuitable for white manual labour and (2) that cheap native labour fully supplies the demand. Most of the colonies also report that the cost of living, as white men should live, is much higher in the colonies than in France. Nearly all say that there are good opportunities for the investment of capital in enterprises that are managed by conservative and experienced men.

Rio de Janeiro. By Ferreira da Rosa. iv and 259 pp., Illustrations, Map, and Index. Edição Oficial da Prefeitura, 1905.

An official account of the city of Rio de Janeiro, including its geography, history, industrial, and commercial development and other aspects. It is handsomely